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**DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN SPACE FORMS WITHIN THE ECONOMIC
ACTIVITY IN CARPATHIAN REGION IN TERMS OF EUROPE
INTEGRATION PROCESSES EXTENSION**

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The types of new spatial forms of economic activities in the Carpathian region in the article was described. The features of their development in the light of European integration processes was defined. In the difficult situation in Ukraine the technoparks is the only form of priority development territories, that real functioning. The features the work of some existing industrial parks in the region was characterized and identified promising areas of new projects. The one of the most successful ways of development and support of business incubation is a business, or supporting a business entity, starts his own business, in order to simplify, facilitate and accelerate its entry into the market and achieve the desired effect of the business was determined.

Keywords: *Carpathian region, European integration, new forms of spatial, economic activities.*

Introduction. One of the most real ways to activate innovative development in the Ukrainian regions is to create, renew and form poles of the innovative character increase both in concrete and special branches in priority development territories. Separate branches distinguish, which have the best opportunities for innovative development, may be based on foreign experience to solve such tasks and it is not complicated question. At the same time, space structure of the innovative development, which depends greatly on local regional peculiarities and state of social and cultural sphere in region, cannot be formed while using analogues in foreign experience. With purpose to activate innovative aspect of the regional space development, it is necessary to carry put profound studies of the innovative processes modern peculiarities in region and acceptance of innovative approaches by local citizens to conduct economy, and to

choose optimal space structure to activate innovative processes.

Analysis of recent researches and publication. Problems of Carpathian region economy development in terms of Europe integration processes were studied by such native scientists as Golovach Yu., Dolishniy M., Zablotsky F., Kish Ye., Mikula N., Lendyel M. and others. However the problem concerning modern space forms development in the economic activity of Carpathian region in terms of Europe integration processes extension is poor shown in native scientific literature.

Main purpose of the article. The object of this article is to estimate ways and perspectives of economic activity modern space forms in Carpathian region in terms of Europe integration processes extension.

Results and discussions. Organizational forms of the innovative infrastructure elements, which have been already formed during two decades in Ukraine, are innovative centers, scientific parks, technologies transfer centers, technical parks, regional innovative clusters, innovative business-rearers etc. However one of the key elements of the innovative infrastructure includes technological parks (tech parks), which have organizationally to control innovative projects on productive introduction of the science-intensive investigations in high technologies sphere and industrial issue of the competitive production at the world market [1].

Article of Ukraine "Special regimes of the technological parks innovative activity" determines legal and economic bases of the innovative activity special regime concerning technological parks introduction and functioning. The concept of technological park (tech park) is legal body or group of legal bodies, who act according to agreement on collective activity without creation of legal body and without uniting of investments in order to create organizational grounds to conduct projects on technological parks with productive introduction of science-intensive investigations, high technologies and provision of competitive production industrial issue at the world market. Participants of the technological park include legal bodies – subjects of the scientific, scientific and technical, entrepreneur activity, who concluded contract between each other due to this Law [2].

Analogues of techno parks are industrial parks, focused their activity on creation and extension of science-intensive industrial enterprises.

In 2012 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted Industrial parks Act of Ukraine, which foresees stimulating acts concerning creation and functioning of industrial parks, created on lands of state, communal and private property. According to this Act land, using of which is planned for industrial park creation and functioning, may be located within or beyond populated places, its area has to be not more than 700 hectare. Within industrial park economy activity can be conducted in the industrial production sphere, information and telecommunications and also scientific and research activity [3].

This history of techno parks development in Ukraine starts in Carpathian region. Particularly, techno park was created within economic and technological experiment in 1994 in Brody Lviv district. However, considering absence of scientific and productive infrastructure at the Brody region territory, the project has not been realized. The first real example of techno parks functioning in Ukraine relates also to Lviv district territory. Exactly in this region special economic zone “Yavoriv” and proper technological park (from 1998) was created in 1997. Since 1999 special economic tourist and recreational type “Kurortopolis Truskavets” functions in Carpathian region. It is really the first and only one example of technopolis, i.e. technology park within municipal populated place.

As for number of techno parks, which function at modern stage in Ukraine, even data from official sources show essential differences. Particularly, according to “Special regime of techno parks innovative activity Act of Ukraine” [3] 16 techno parks are registered in Ukraine, some of which do not function in general. At the same time, according to data of previous State committee on entrepreneurship for the beginning of 2014 there were 50 techno parks in Ukraine. Obviously, such difference is explained by various approaches to determine techno park and various hierarchic levels of their functioning. Particularly, there are a few techno parks in educational establishments, industrial enterprises at the regional level, which correspond techno park essence by their functions, however they have another organizational and legal form. Arguments in legislative determination of the techno park concept and necessity to distinguish the proper category of institutions, is one of the many problems concerning modern technological parks functioning in Ukraine and its regions, described further.

One observes period till 2005 in activity of Ukrainian techno parks, which was characterized by stable growing of their activity factors, and the next stage, lasting now and demonstrating techno parks regressive development tendency.

O. Yegorova supposes that investors’ trust loss negatively impacts positive dynamics of social and economic factors in techno parks activity. It was caused by state policy instability to use state help to techno parks to implement innovative projects by them, non-fulfillment of liabilities by state, guarantees break [1].

The official statistics shows [4], that technology parks production is till 80% of the total innovative production in Ukraine, which demonstrates their important role in industry development. Native techno parks development is influenced by finance deficit, instability and state policy imperfection, competent management lack, absence of allied infrastructure, which will allow investors, scientists and potential customers to establish connections [5, p.14].

Specialists suppose that investors’ wish to invest money into the innovative projects of techno parks is greatly influenced by stable conditions provision by state, conduct of responsibilities and guarantees. Partial renew in 2006 and previously

cancelled state help types in 2005 and introduction of the new types didn't resume investors' trust and didn't stop techno parks activity. O.Yegorova mentions that "after having accepted Tax Code of Ukraine with repeated breach of state guarantees concerning stability in techno parks innovative activity special regime through liquidation of practically all indirect state help in form of tax reliefs, these elements of the innovative infrastructure appear in possible total fall situation" [1].

At the same time, techno parks are very acting constituent in innovative infrastructure and main shift for regional public systems development in the world practice.

Techno parks structures functioning in EU countries present the following types:

- technological, specialized on high technologies introduction, and are in the structure of risk capital companies;
- industrial, based on rational use of the productive potential and infrastructure objects;
- promotion (innovative business-rearers);
- research and constructive, directed to use applied scientific and research works and to project new items, production chain of which is tuned beyond those parks [6].

Experience concerning techno parks functioning in EU countries proves that while creating the new enterprise at their territory, costs finance is more often formed in the following way:

- 20% – EU costs,
- (20-30)% – purchaser's personal costs,
- (40-50)% – credit costs.

Such system allows not only to avoid typical errors while enterprises creation, but to control economic priority branches development in region [7].

According to EU practice techno parks have reliefs as non-payment of registry-based tax, tax on income in the first two-three years (next 2-3 years payment for it with lower rates), land and property tax payment. Simultaneously costs which are directed by forms to develop techno parks, are excluded from taxable income [6].

Foreign experience demonstrates two ways to use techno parks as economic systems transformation tools:

- as poles of national economy growth;
- as mean to activate peripheral territories and to establish across boundary cooperation.

We think that the second way is the most optimal under Ukrainian economy development conditions to activate innovative transformations of Carpathian region within Europe integration.

In this context it is necessary to observe experience of some European states. Particularly, within EU extension process, Austria together with Czech Republic,

Slovakia and Hungary implemented project “Destruction of boundaries in consciousness”. Key place is taken by nine techno parks in this project, owing to which economic, social and cultural ties are extended in cross-border regions.

Special place in this cooperation is taken by Across boundary techno park Gmünd-Cheske Velenice, located on boundary between Austria and Czech Republic and has area 830 thousand sq. m (330 thousand sq. m in the Austrian territory and 500 thousand sq. m in Czech Republic). Activity of this techno park is concentrated on economic cooperation extension of Austrian and Czech firms. Advantages concerning cheap Czech labor power and Austrian ready production quality leader made this place more attractive for investors. Nowadays there are firms, which work in machine engineering, telecommunication, software, wood– and metal working branches and auto industry, in techno park. The project was financed through Austria and Czech Republic costs. Therefore each country provides building of the necessary constructions and engineering communications at its territory. Besides, lands on both boundary sides were given free of charge to implement the project [7].

However there are big barriers to use foreign experience concerning techno parks functioning in Ukraine. They may be prevented not only in the context of technological parks activity, but generally concerning state economy security guarantee in the nearest future. Obviously, one of the most significant problems, which are to be solved in the context of foreign experience use concerning techno parks activity, is corruption. Its extension within several territories in Ukraine in 2000-2005 lead to proper subjects of techno parks activity stopping through legislative changes introduction.

Data from official statistics during techno parks growth in Ukraine didn't demonstrate specifics in hidden economy functioning within proper subjects. At the same time mechanisms to get illegal benefit from customs and tax privileges, provided at the techno parks territory, particularly in Carpathian region, were really confirmed [8].

It is necessary to conduct less great reforms together with decision of such general problem concerning state economic system functioning as corruption in techno parks activity sphere. Particularly, specialists notice, that norms of Innovative activity Act of Ukraine, mainly those, which concern techno parks functioning, are declarative, considering the fact that such projects financing from state budget, are minimal, and tax reliefs for techno park structures do not practically act.

Ukrainian market of the innovative production is influenced by several destructive factors, mainly in state, besides limited abilities to finance from budget. One can observe also minimal demand for innovative product, absence of native investing into the innovative projects, high competitiveness from the international innovative subjects' side.

Military and political situation in state, kept during latest years, has great impact on scientific and technical activity development. On the one hand, such unstable situation causes decrease of the foreign investment into Ukrainian economy, considering such investments risks growth. On the other hand – scientific and technical in military sphere have prior value and receive financing not only from state budget, but also owing to international technological or financial help.

Albeit the described complicated situation techno parks are the only one form of prior development territories now, which really function in our state. We can point out on the Carpathian region example that techno parks activity processes recently have been essentially activated, particularly owing to Europe integration processes, which cause international business-contacts intensification with neighboring countries-EU members, mainly, Poland and Hungary.

At the modern stage there are minimum five techno park structures in Carpathian region districts. There are techno parks among them (“Yavoriv” and “Business-city” in Lviv district), two industrial parks (Rozivka and Solomonovo in Zakarpatya district) and one scientific park “Uzhgorod national university” (“UzhNU”). Several techno parks in Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk districts are at the projects stage.

The world experience proves that one of the most successful ways to develop and to support entrepreneurship is business incubation, or support of business entity, who starts his own business, in order to make its simple, easy and fast entering the market and to achieve desired entrepreneur effect. Support, provided by incubation, greatly helps newcomers to get necessary professional competence concerning the chosen activity sphere, assists to prevent market and artificial barriers during business-structure creation and at the initial development stage.

Business-incubators are structures, which help new companies at their organization and establishment stage. Their main goal in the interactive process to inspire people to organize their own business, to create conditions, providing development of new companies and entrepreneurship, to support them in innovative products investigation, to give them placement, infrastructure means etc. [9].

One has to mention, that business-incubators, in spite of technological parks, special economic zones and other priority development territories don't foresee taxing discount terms. Ease to develop own business within business-incubator consists in lower value of placements rent, connection service and other infrastructure, and also ability to study and to exchange experience in the commercial activity process.

Main stress in business-incubators activity is made to stimulate development of local and regional economy and to create working places. Business-incubators are necessary to strengthen and to develop enterprises-beginners. Business-incubators

role is important to provide local social and economic development especially in states with low dynamics of entrepreneurship development [10].

The goal of business-incubator is to provide available organizational and economic conditions to develop small and medium business, to increase enterprises and companies competitiveness at the market through comprehensive assistance to entrepreneurs at all stages of enterprise organization and functioning, provision of infrastructure formation and development to support small and medium business, creation of new working places. On the basis of experience study to use business-incubators mechanism in countries with developed economy, one can briefly show business-incubator model, using of which may assist small business both development and control [11].

Business-incubator has the following tasks in the sphere of small business entities service provision:

- consulting service;
- provision with office placements for long-term use (free of charge or minimal rent);
- help in business-plans projecting;
- help in searching of initial capital and other financing sources;
- support of project at initial stages;
- analysis of the market environment and competitors;
- help in marketing plan and advertisement formation;
- legal and accounting services;
- services concerning business estimation, business running risk etc [12].

Efficiency in business-incubators activity is connected with both organizational and economic factors. Their development doesn't usually require budget inflows and can be conducted owing to sponsorship or self-funding, however ability of self-repayment is only 10-60% [13].

Business-incubator must have necessary replacements (according to foreign experience – 1000-2000 sq. m) for its activity, material and technical base (office appliance, Internet, classrooms, conference-hall, library), qualified staff, and also consultants and lecturers, who work as a rule by contract basis [14].

The process to create business-incubator foresees the following stages:

- to define needs of territory in business-incubators creation;
- to form coordinating council and expert group;
- to define main aims and tasks in business-incubators creation;
- to build joint functionally resource model of business-incubator;
- to create functional model of the business-incubator;
- to investigate needs of the clients' target group;
- to form variants and realization of main functions;

- value estimation of the project implementation;
- organization and introduction of the business-incubator chosen variant[15].

At the start of the year 2014 79 business-incubators have been registered in Ukraine, among which about 20 incubators work (Bilotserkivsky, Slavutytsky, Khmelnytsky, Simferopolsky, Lvivsky, Poltavsky, Ivano-Frankivsky etc). Such essential difference in statistic and real data is caused by legislatively not determined concept of business-incubator, particularly, Economic Code of Ukraine does not mention such organization as business-incubator.

One of the principal problems in business-incubator activity consists in choosing of created business-incubators exploitation optimal form. They may exist as structural subdivisions of higher order organizations and as autonomous establishments. O. Palamarchuk (2014) points out that business-incubator registration as non-commercial structure provides additional abilities to achieve grants and means of various organizations to support small business, innovations. Forms of state, district or institutions of lower subordination provide access to budgetary funding, participation in state and regional programs concerning small business development. In its turn, organizational and legal form of incubator depends on who creates business-incubator and by whose costs it is made. The main advantage of business-incubator for entrepreneurs-beginners, who more often have financial difficulties, is that incubators give them placement to run business on favorable terms, with prices, lower than at the market (at the starting stage) [9].

Let's distinguish main types of the modern space forms of economic activity (see table 1).

Table 1. Main types of the economic activity modern space forms

Title	Description
Classical business-incubators	Structures, which help new companies at their establishment stage, giving to firms-newcomers placements, infrastructure and determined set of services, which can extend their abilities in work organization at the initial stage in development
Industrial zones	They provide dynamic approach to problems of the regional social and economic development considering local municipalities interests
Export oriented zones	The assist to give business services, providing access to infrastructure and tax reliefs, involving direct foreign investments
Scientific (technological) parks	Scientific and productive territorial complexes, main task of which is to form maximal available environment to develop small and medium science-intensive innovative firms
Virtual business-incubators	Unique IT-product, created to help entrepreneurs, which functions in Internet
Territorial and productive complexes and cooperative nets	Uniting of enterprises, which are geographically close in one branch sector
Incubators of technologies	Science-intensive enterprise, connected with university, scientific and technological park or innovative center, main task of which is to serve small innovative enterprises, growing of new firms, to help them to survive and to work successfully at the initial development stage
Venture incubators	They tune interconnection with venture investors – state administration bodies, large companies from other countries

Source: made according to [12]

Conclusions and further researches directions. Business-incubation is strategically important process in the innovative development of regional economic system. At the same time the problematic questions are to ground principles of business-incubation and projecting of its territorial structure. Considering the fact that the main aim of business-incubators is to support small business at the starting stage of proper enterprise creation, activation of work in this direction can't give quick results. In the strategic perspective, small enterprises, formed on the basis of business-incubators, may continue their economic activity, extending its scales and increasing amounts, and thus they may essentially influence the formation of gross regional product.

Despite very active development of business-incubators in Carpathian region in IT-technologies sphere, their modern state can't satisfy demands of the regional economy progressive transformation in the context of Europe integration process activation. Thus, solving of this problem requires urgent and priority actions, particularly within process of power decentralization, which is establishing now at the regional level in Ukraine.

Considering the fact that the education system and industry in Ukraine are conservative branches, creation of innovative structures on their base is not good decision. In this case it is reasonably to borrow Polish experience, where the most famous techno parks were created only on the basis of previous industrial zones, using existed infrastructure, but not on the basis of really active enterprises. Thus, creation of techno parks from scratch as developed infrastructure centers, and then investors and entrepreneurs involvement to them, is the way, which may be used in Ukraine too. This way is especially perspective in Carpathian region, which have been already passed the deindustrialization period, but possesses big areas of industrial zones, not involved in producing processes, which may be modern techno parks.

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**РОЗВИТОК НОВІТНІХ ПРОСТОРОВИХ ФОРМ ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ У
КАРПАТСЬКОМУ РЕГІОНІ У КОНТЕКСТІ ПОГЛИБЛЕННЯ
ЄВРОІНТЕГРАЦІЙНИХ ПРОЦЕСІВ**

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В статті розглянуто види новітніх просторових форм економічної діяльності у карпатському регіоні. Визначено особливості їх розвитку в світлі євроінтеграційних процесів. Встановлено, що незважаючи на складну ситуацію в державі, технопарки наразі є єдиною формою територій пріоритетного розвитку, яка реально функціонує в Україні. Охарактеризовано особливості діяльності деяких наявних технопарків у регіоні та окреслено перспективні напрямки реалізації нових проектів. Визначено, що одним із найуспішніших шляхів розвитку і підтримки підприємництва є інкубація бізнесу, або надання підтримки суб'єкту підприємницької діяльності, що починає власний бізнес, з метою спрощення, полегшення та прискорення входження його в ринок і досягнення бажаного підприємницького ефекту.

***Ключові слова:** Карпатський регіон, євроінтеграція, новітні просторові форми, економічна діяльність.*

**РАЗВИТИЕ НОВЕЙШИХ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННЫХ ФОРМ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В КАРПАТСКОМ РЕГИОНЕ В КОНТЕКСТЕ УГЛУБЛЕНИЯ
ИНТЕГРАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ**

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В статье рассмотрены виды новейших пространственных форм экономической деятельности в карпатском регионе. Определены особенности их развития в свете евроинтеграционных процессов. Установлено, что, несмотря на сложную ситуацию в государстве, технопарки пока является единственной формой территорий приоритетного развития, реально функционирует в Украине. Охарактеризованы особенности деятельности некоторых имеющихся технопарков в регионе и намечены перспективные направления реализации новых проектов. Определено, что одним из самых успешных путей развития и поддержки предпринимательства является инкубация бизнеса, или оказания поддержки субъекту предпринимательской деятельности, начинает собственный бизнес, с целью упрощения, облегчения и ускорения вхождения его в рынок и достижения желаемого предпринимательского эффекта.

***Ключевые слова:** Карпатский регион, евроинтеграция, новейшие пространственные формы, экономическая деятельность.*